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OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

SEPTEMBER 1980

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Affiliated with the

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA labor market

SEPTEMBER 1980

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
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HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
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STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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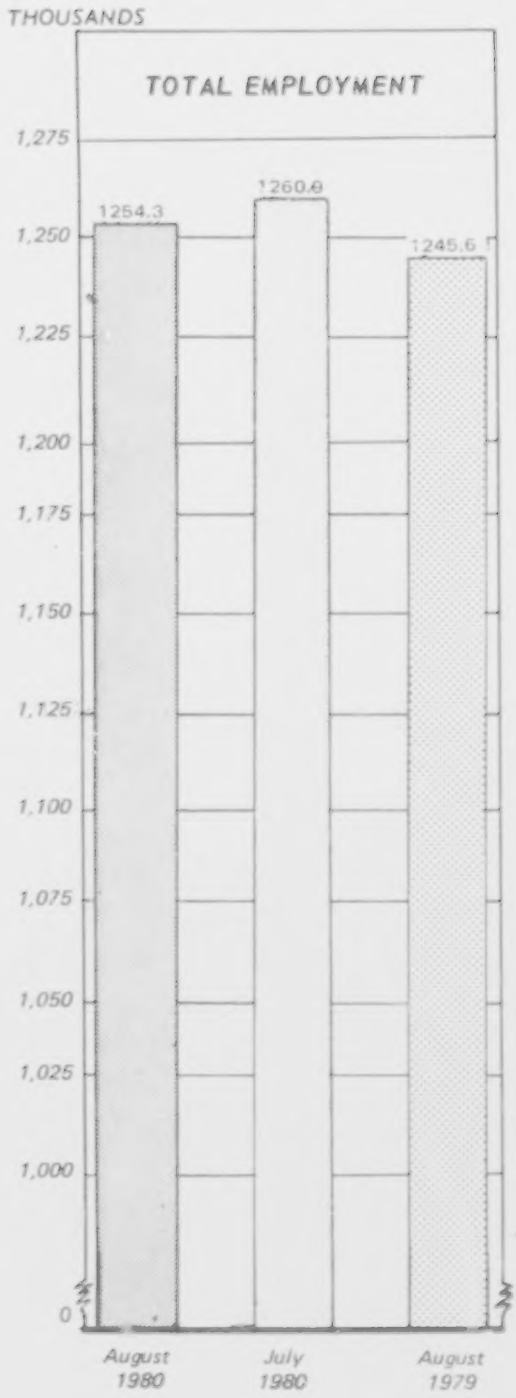
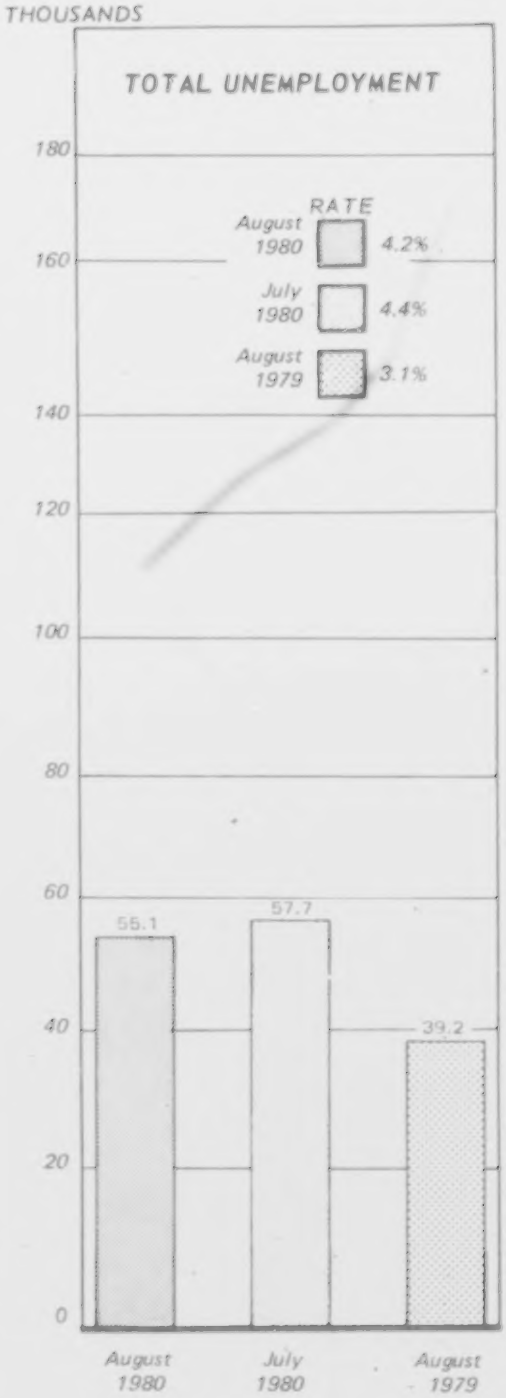
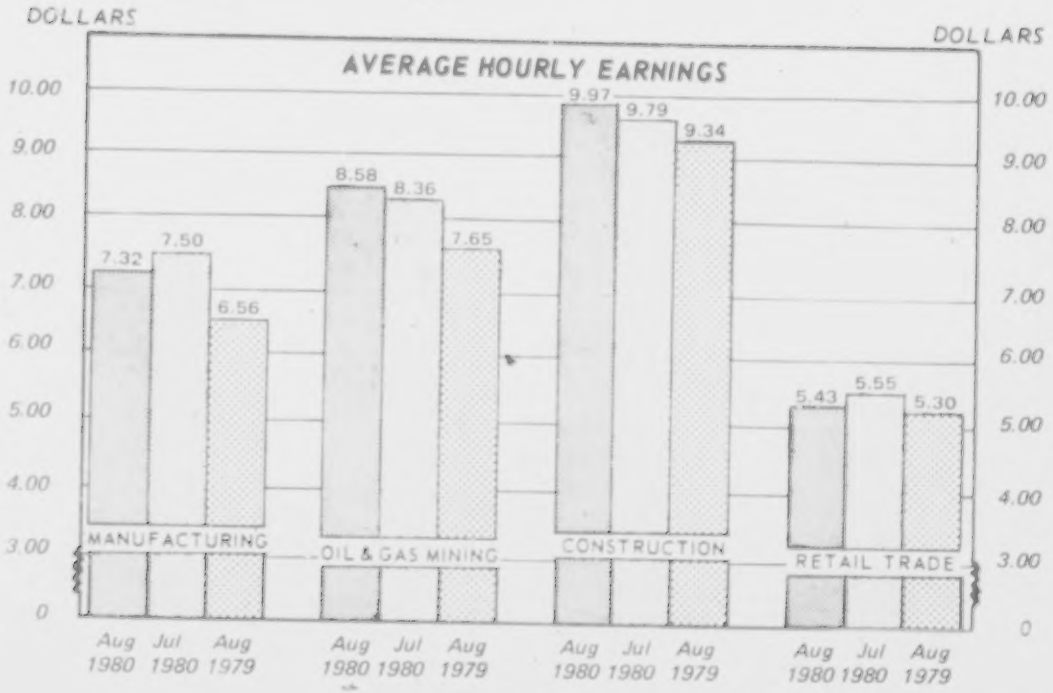
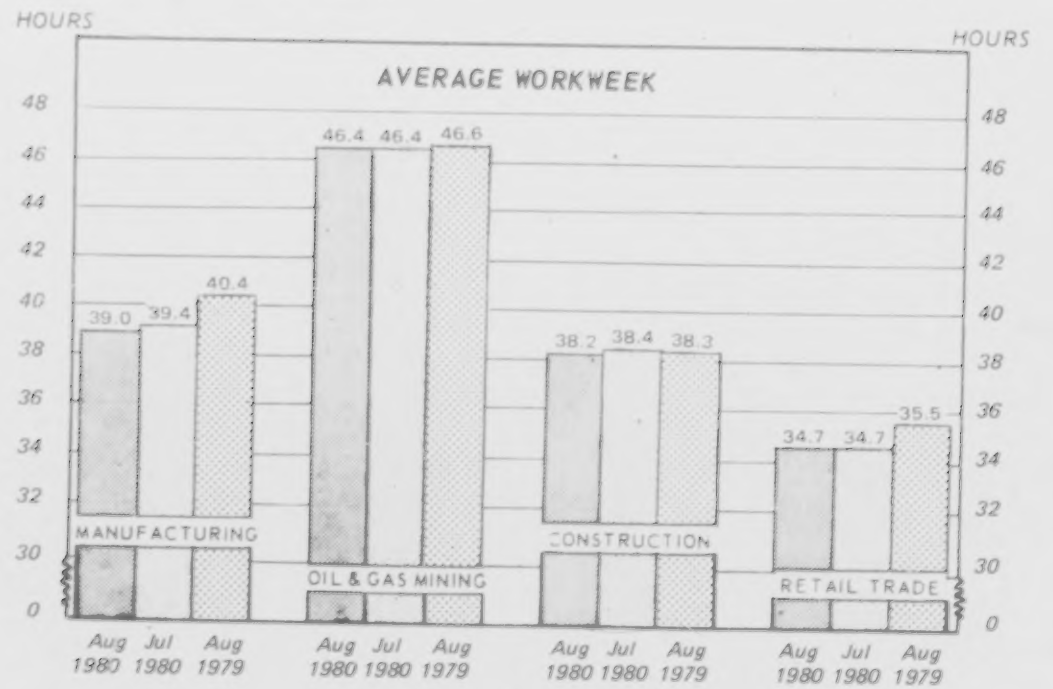
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
1,075
1,050
1,025
1,000
0
1254.3
1260.8
1245.6
August 1980
July 1980
August 1979


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
August 1980 4.2%
July 1980 4.4%
August 1979 3.1%
55.1
57.7
39.2
August 1980
July 1980
August 1979

Highlights


AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
DOLLARS
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
0
7.32
7.50
6.56
8.58
8.36
7.65
9.97
9.79
9.34
5.43
5.55
5.30
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Aug 1980
Jul 1980
Aug 1979


AVERAGE WORKWEEK
HOURS
HOURS
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
39.0
39.4
40.4
46.4
46.4
46.6
38.2
38.4
38.3
34.7
34.7
35.5
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Aug 1980
Jul 1980
Aug 1979

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma continued its decline in August, falling to 1,254,300, or 6,600 below the previous month. The loss resulted mainly from seasonal cutbacks, particularly in agriculture. Compared to a year ago, however, the number employed in the state was still 8,700 higher.

Unemployment dropped for the second straight month, totaling 55,100 in August and down 2,600 from July. The jobless rate fell to 4.2 from 4.4 percent over the month. Essentially, the latest unemployment rate was little changed from the 4.1 percent last May. Compared to a year ago, the number unemployed had climbed by nearly 16,000, while the jobless rate increased from 3.1 percent the previous August.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Jul 1980 to Aug 1980	Aug 1979 to Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**1,309.4**	**1,318.6**	**1,284.8**	**-.7**	**-9.2**	**24.6**
Unemployment	55.1	57.7	39.2	-4.5	-2.6	15.9
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*4.2*	*4.4*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,254.3	1,260.9	1,245.6	-.5	-6.6	8.7
Agriculture	50.1	57.5	50.5	-12.9	-7.4	-.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	169.6	173.4	167.7	-2.2	-3.8	1.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	.8	.8	.7	0	0	.1

** Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE IN AUGUST

Nonfarm payroll employment turned upward during August, increasing 4,300 from July. The rise stemmed from scattered job gains among the nonmanufacturing industry divisions, in addition to a minor increase for manufacturing. However, at 1,133,900, the number employed in wage and salary industries was about the same as what it was last May.

The sharpest monthly gain occurred in wholesale-retail trade, up 2,600 due to a seasonal upswing in the retail sector. The latter reflected increases by general merchandise outlets, food stores, automotive dealers and service stations, plus apparel and accessory stores.

Services had the next largest gain, 1,500, stemming largely from seasonal factors. Also, mining rose 700, continuing an upward trend. This reflected the rise in oil and gas drilling in Oklahoma that has been evident so far this year. As a result, the number of workers in mining reached 70,700—the highest on record.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

in Oklahoma

AUGUST 1980

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Jul 1980 to Aug 1980	Jul 1980 to Aug 1980	Aug 1979 to Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary**	1,133.9	1,129.6	1,099.9	.4	4.3	34.0
Manufacturing	183.7	183.6	185.1	.1	.1	-1.4
Durable Goods	118.8	119.5	118.2	-.6	-.7	.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.5	3.9	-2.9	-.1	-.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.1	9.9	10.8	2.0	.2	-.7
Primary Metal Industries	5.3	5.3	5.6	0	0	-.3
Fabricated Metal Products	22.2	22.2	22.4	0	0	-.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.0	14.9	14.4	.7	.1	.6
Machinery, except Electrical	36.6	37.1	36.2	-1.3	-.5	.4
Oil Field Machinery	11.3	11.5	10.2	-1.7	-.2	1.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.9	5.9	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.7	13.0	13.5	-2.3	-.3	-.8
Transportation Equipment	21.6	21.8	18.7	-.9	-.2	2.9
Nondurable Goods	64.9	64.1	66.9	1.2	.8	-2.0
Food & Kindred Products	16.3	16.3	16.5	0	0	-.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.9	11.0	11.7	-.9	-.1	-.8
Printing & Publishing	10.3	10.4	10.4	-1.0	-.1	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	5.9	5.8	0	0	.1
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.6	7.7	0	0	-.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	10.8	9.8	11.4	10.2	1.0	-.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.7	5.7	6.9	17.5	1.0	-1.2
Mining	70.7	70.0	61.4	1.0	.7	9.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.5	66.8	58.4	1.0	.7	9.1
Contract Construction	61.1	61.0	64.4	.2	.1	-3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	65.9	65.9	66.1	0	0	-.2
Transportation	36.7	36.4	37.2	.8	.3	-.5
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.4	4.3	0	0	-.9
Communications & Public Utilities	29.2	29.5	28.9	-1.0	-.3	.3
Trade	269.9	267.3	260.5	1.0	2.6	9.4
Wholesale	68.8	68.5	68.0	.4	.3	2.8
Retail	201.1	198.8	194.5	1.2	2.3	6.6
General Merchandise	28.3	27.9	27.7	1.4	.4	.6
Food Stores	30.3	30.1	29.5	.7	.2	.8
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	27.8	27.2	27.1	2.2	.6	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.6	13.4	13.1	1.5	.2	.5
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	56.0	56.1	54.9	-.2	-.1	1.1
Banking	19.2	19.2	18.6	0	0	.6
Services	204.7	203.2	188.8	.7	1.5	15.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.2	11.1	10.7	.9	.1	.5
Personal Services	9.9	9.9	9.9	0	0	0
Health Services	63.5	63.2	60.9	.6	.4	2.7
Government	221.9	222.5	218.7	-.3	-.6	3.2
Federal	46.9	48.6	47.9	-3.5	-1.7	-1.0
State & Local	175.0	173.9	170.8	.6	1.1	4.2

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Only a slight gain occurred in manufacturing over the past month. The increase resulted when nondurable goods rose 800 due to recall of numerous workers temporarily laid off in the rubber and plastic products industry. This outweighed a loss of 700 in durable goods that reflected cutbacks in nonelectrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment.

Losses appeared however in two major industry divisions. Government dropped 600 largely as a result of layoffs of federal workers hired temporarily for the 1980 census enumeration. Finance-insurance-real estate also decreased nominally, while transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Other comparisons revealed that nonfarm payroll employment was up 34,000 from a year ago. During this span, services continued to lead the expanding industry divisions. Significant gains also were shown in mining and trade. On the other hand, construction and manufacturing lagged behind their year-ago levels.

In services, employment rose 15,900 over the year. That growth was attributed to health and social services, nonprofit concerns, and automotive repair services and garages.

Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade increased by 9,400, with expansion largely centered in the retail sector. Most of the new jobs created were in general merchandise, food stores, automotive dealers and service stations, eating and drinking places and other retail outlets.

Mining rose 9,300 compared to a year ago August, reflecting the sharply expanded oil and gas drilling operations in this state.

Other job expansion occurred in government, up 3,200 due to growth at the state and local level; also, finance-insurance-real estate climbed 1,100 during this period.

Less favorably, construction declined 3,300 from the previous August, reflecting a slump particularly in the residential building industry. Furthermore, manufacturing fell 1,400 from one year earlier, and the first time since 1975 that factory employment has dropped below its year-ago level. Transportation-public utilities also declined 200 over this period due to the closing of a large railroad in Oklahoma.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

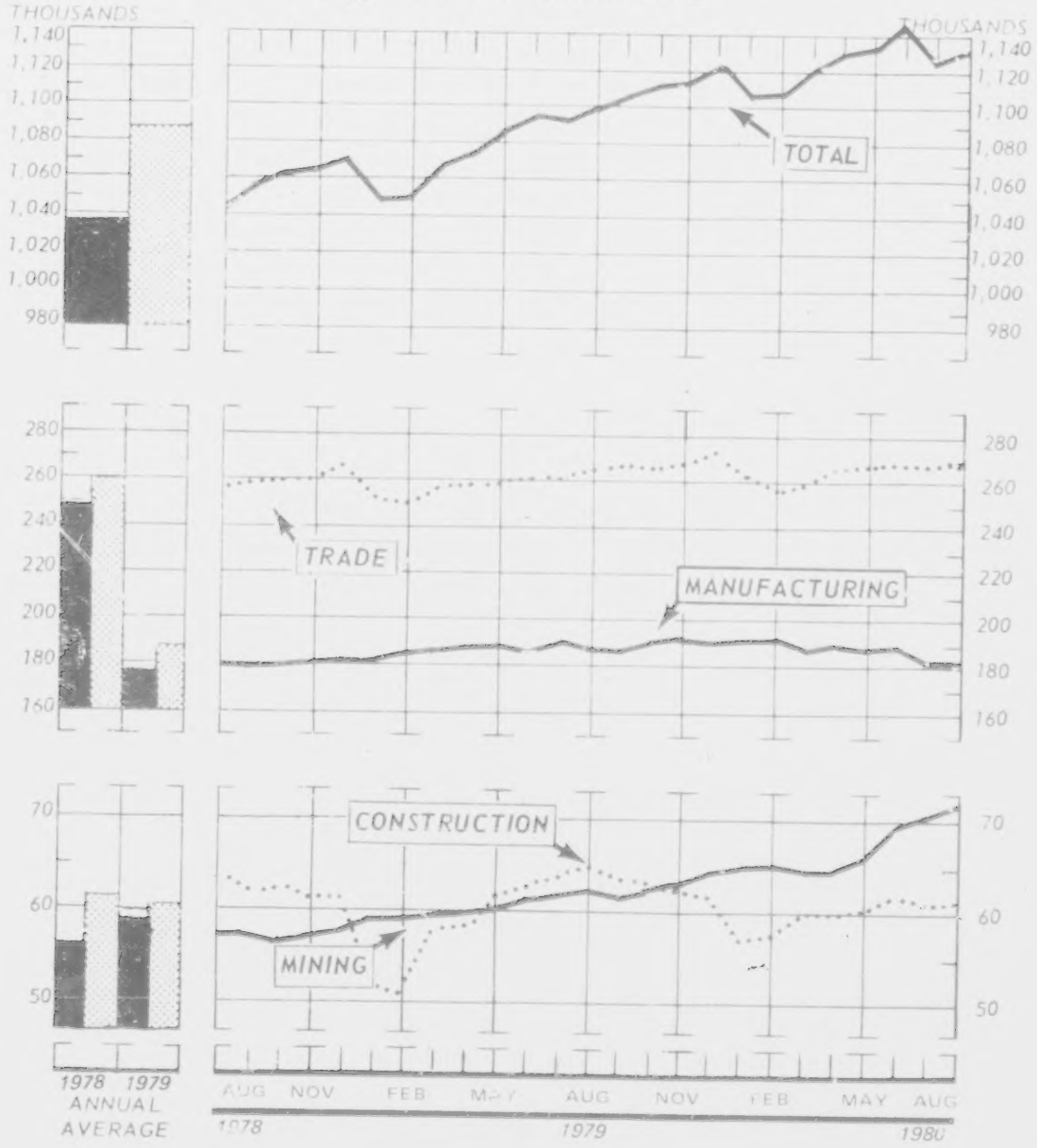
Insured unemployment in Oklahoma declined eleven percent to 17,845 during the week ending August 23. The decrease was attributed to a 13.8 percent drop in male claimants and about seven percent fewer females. Men accounted for 57 percent of the total insured unemployed in August, little changed from 58 percent the previous month.

The decline of unemployed persons filing for jobless benefits was largely due to a substantial drop of 23 percent in manufacturing workers. Another significant reduction appeared in contract construction, with 9.6 percent fewer unemployed. Also, the total of claimants formerly employed in wholesale-retail trade fell by 7.3 percent.

Among occupational groups, the drop in unemployed bench workers accounted for most of the decline in total claimants. This largely resulted from recalls by manufacturing firms. Structural workers comprised another group with considerably fewer claimants, followed by a sizeable loss in the miscellaneous category. Finally, clerical, sales, service, farming-fishery-and-related, processing and machine trades occupations had small to moderate decreases. Conversely, the professional-technical-managerial group showed slightly more claimants.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

By duration, those jobless for less than five weeks fell sharply, off 25 percent. Also, fewer persons were noted among those unemployed between 5 and 14 weeks. In contrast, the number without jobs for 15 weeks or longer rose by eight percent during this period.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hours and earnings of Oklahoma production workers declined during August from the preceding month. Hours worked weekly dropped four-tenths of an hour to 39.0, while hourly pay fell 18 cents to $7.32. This brought workers' salaries to $285.48, off $10.02 weekly. Both durable and nondurable goods sectors of manufacturing contributed to the overall decline in hours and earnings between July and August.

In the durable goods group, the workweek at 39.5 was almost one-half hour less in August. Hourly pay dropped to $7.45, or 22 cents below July's wage rate, as weekly earnings fell to $294.28, down $11.75. This decline apparently reflected weakness in those industries affected by the national recession. Most durable components generally had longer workweeks and greater earnings.

Workers in the nondurables sector averaged 38.0 hours weekly, off six-tenths of an hour in August. Concurrently, hourly earnings slipped ten cents to $7.05, bringing paychecks to $267.90, off $8.09 weekly. Petroleum refining reported the sharpest decrease in hours and earnings of any soft goods industry. Specifically, refining's workweek was cut to 38.2 hours, down six hours from July, while hourly earnings slipped 60 cents to $10.20. This brought average pay down to $389.64, off $87.72 weekly. In the food and kindred products group, the workweek dropped nearly an hour, causing a decline in weekly wages. At reduced hourly earnings, smaller paychecks resulted for workers in newspapers and periodicals.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the oil and gas mining group's weekly earnings averaged to $398.11, up by $10.21, as the workweek was unchanged but hourly earnings rose 22 cents. Construction workers also averaged $380.85, or $4.91 more weekly as their hourly pay jumped 18 cents, despite a two-tenths of an hour shorter workweek. Conversely, workers in public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade excluding eating and drinking places, all sustained reduced earnings in August.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to swing upward in September and October. The anticipated rise should reflect seasonal gains in both agriculture and nonfarm payroll workers.

The principal job increase over the forecast period will probably occur in government. Traditionally, schools and colleges recall nonteaching personnel as fall arrives. Moreover, wholesale-retail trade should add more workers as retail sales begin to pick up. Transportation-public utilities and services could decline by October, however, as job cutbacks often occur in fall. Mining may change little, and construction will more than likely drop due both to seasonal factors and slowness in the housing market. But the outlook in manufacturing appears uncertain, although a slight drop seems possible for September unless some recalls occur.

During the upcoming two-month period, unemployment may remain near its current level. Job expansion should appear in such industries as trade and government, but employment losses could show in construction and services. At present, little significant expansion is foreseen in manufacturing even though some workers previously laid off may return to jobs. The jobless rate in Oklahoma could dip slightly, but remain above 4 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions in Oklahoma's manufacturing industries rose sharply during August, to 58 from 50 per thousand workers. The rise reflected new hiring in both durable and nondurable goods. These hires were particularly brisk in lumber and wood, metal processing and transportation equipment plants.

Meanwhile, separations were up 37 per thousand, totaling 92 per thousand in August. Durable goods reported significantly more separations, both quits and layoffs. The largest volume of layoffs occurred in transportation equipment during this period, stemming from a sizeable number temporarily laid off by a major Oklahoma City plant. Quits were higher in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Particularly large were those in lumber and wood, metal processing and transportation equipment in durables, and also food and kindred products and printing-publishing.

Despite the monthly hiring increase, accessions were down sharply over the year in most component industries, generally as a result of less new hiring. On the other hand, separations were higher in manufacturing, as layoff activity climbed substantially in durable goods, reflecting the temporary cutback of transportation equipment workers.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979
Manufacturing	**5.8**	**5.0**	**7.7**	**4.9**	**4.3**	**7.0**	**9.2**	**5.5**	**8.5**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**6.7**	**3.2**	**.9**	**.5**
Durable Goods	5.1	4.4	7.0	4.5	3.8	6.4	9.7	5.0	7.8	4.2	3.0	6.0	4.4	.9	.4
Lumber & Wood Products	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	9.6	9.8	11.6	7.6	11.8	9.3	6.1	8.4	.1	.4	*
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.1	5.6	8.3	4.9	4.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	11.3	5.1	4.2	8.1	1.0	.2	2.0
Metal Processing	6.8	6.0	10.0	6.4	5.6	9.5	7.9	6.7	10.4	5.7	4.3	8.0	.9	.7	.3
Machinery	4.0	3.5	5.4	3.4	3.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.8	3.5	2.6	4.7	.7	1.6	.1
Trans. Equip.	3.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	1.4	4.0	24.0	1.6	4.0	2.3	.9	3.0	21.2	.3	.1
Nondurable Goods	7.0	6.2	9.0	5.6	5.0	8.1	8.2	6.6	9.9	6.3	4.9	8.0	.9	.8	.7
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.4	12.1	8.6	8.3	10.0	11.0	10.2	13.6	8.6	7.5	10.7	1.4	1.8	1.8
Printing & Pub.	3.9	3.4	6.4	3.5	3.3	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.6	5.2	*	*	.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	4.0	1.7	4.5	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.7	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.8	5.0	9.5	4.0	3.6	9.2	5.5	5.6	9.4	4.0	3.7	7.9	.6	1.1	.2

* *Less than 0.05*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Change From Jul 1980	Change From Aug 1979
Total Labor Force	410,900	412,600	392,500	-1,700	18,400
Unemployment	15,700	16,000	11,100	-300	4,600
Rate	*3.8*	*3.9*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	395,200	396,600	381,400	-1,400	13,800

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area slipped to 395,200 in August, down 1,400 from the previous month, but was 13,800 ahead of August 1979. Unemployment edged off 300, dipping to 15,700 in August, while the jobless rates were 3.8 percent for the latest month and 3.9 in July. Comparisons showed, however, the number unemployed was up 4,600 from a year ago when the jobless rate stood at 2.8 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 407,300 in August, up 2,000 from July. This net gain resulted from widely scattered increases in nonmanufacturing industries. Specifically, trade gained 1,100 jobs for the largest expansion, with over 80 percent of these in the retail sector. In addition, mining, construction, services and government rose 300 each. Combined, these increases outweighed losses of 100 and 200 each in transportation-public utilities and manufacturing.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls gained 23,200 jobs. Trade paced the annual growth, netting 7,100, followed by services with 5,400 additions, while government added 4,200 more jobs. Other gains included manufacturing, up 2,400 mostly in the durable goods group due to expansion in the transportation equipment industry. Mining, construction and finance-insurance-real estate increased 1,800, 1,500 and 1,000, respectively.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**407,300**	**405,300**	**384,100**	**2,000**	**23,200**
Manufacturing	56,100	56,300	53,700	-200	2,400
Durable Goods	37,700	37,900	35,900	-200	1,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,500	6,400	-100	0
Machinery	16,200	16,400	17,100	-200	-900
Transportation Equipment	9,800	9,800	7,600	0	2,200
Nondurable Goods	18,400	18,400	17,800	0	600
Food & Kindred Products	7,000	7,000	6,800	0	200
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	351,200	349,000	330,400	2,200	20,800
Mining	15,600	15,300	13,800	300	1,800
Construction	22,600	22,300	21,100	300	1,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,000	23,100	23,200	-100	-200
Transportation	11,100	11,200	12,000	-100	-900
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,900	11,900	11,200	0	700
Trade	103,400	102,300	96,300	1,100	7,100
Wholesale	25,900	25,700	24,500	200	1,400
Retail	77,500	76,600	71,800	900	5,700
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,300	25,300	24,300	0	1,000
Banking	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
Services	74,600	74,300	69,200	300	5,400
Health Services	20,200	20,100	19,000	100	1,200
Government	86,700	86,400	82,500	300	4,200
Federal	26,300	26,700	26,000	-400	300
State & Local	60,400	59,700	56,500	700	3,900

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary*; r-*Revised*.

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma City area plants during August worked 38.9 hours at $7.64 per hour for $297.20 in weekly salaries. This compared to a 40.7 hour workweek with $8.00 hourly and weekly earnings of $325.60 in July. The over-the-month drop of $28.40 was reflected in both durables and nondurables sectors. In durables, the workweek dropped 2.4 hours to 38.8 in August, while hourly pay fell 45 cents to $7.81. Nondurables also had a shorter workweek at lower pay. Over the year, manufacturing workers weekly paychecks increased 10.7 percent on average.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r
All Manufacturing	$297.20	$325.60	$268.38	38.9	40.7	41.1	$7.64	$8.00	$6.53
Durable Goods	303.03	340.31	277.47	38.8	41.2	41.6	7.81	8.26	6.67
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	252.98	250.38	238.62	39.1	39.0	41.0	6.47	6.42	5.82
Nondurable Goods	282.36	291.17	249.60	39.0	39.4	40.0	7.24	7.39	6.24
Food & Kindred Prod.	315.59	321.44	269.78	41.2	41.8	41.0	7.66	7.69	6.58
Printing & Publishing	265.18	278.32	258.90	34.8	35.5	38.7	7.62	7.84	6.69

* *Averages are for approximately 40,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions in Oklahoma City area plants increased moderately during August to 49 per thousand, up from 40 per like number in July. New hires were largely responsible for the monthly gain. During this period, separations spurted to 133 per thousand, an 85 per thousand increase. This reflected a temporary layoff by a large transportation equipment manufacturer. Overall, however, accession and separation increases were small-to-moderate in the durable goods sector. In nondurables the accession rate was higher, and separations rose sharply, spurred by more quits while layoffs declined.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Seperation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979
Manufacturing	4.9	4.0	7.2	4.2	3.4	6.5	13.3	4.8	8.1	4.0	3.3	6.5	8.3	.7	.4
Durable Goods	4.2	3.3	5.9	4.0	3.0	5.4	16.3	4.1	6.8	3.5	2.8	5.7	12.0	.4	*
Metal Processing	6.6	4.6	10.0	6.3	4.3	9.5	6.6	6.2	11.1	5.5	4.6	10.0	*	1	*
Machinery	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.0	2.8	4.6	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.0	2.1	3.9	.9	.7	*
Trans. Equip.	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	2.1	46.3	1.2	2.9	1.3	.8	2.1	44.7	1	*
Nondurable Goods	6.2	5.5	10.0	4.8	4.3	8.7	7.0	6.3	10.7	5.2	4.2	8.2	.8	1.2	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.1	10.4	5.0	4.9	7.6	9.1	7.4	12.9	6.2	4.4	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Printing & Pub.	4.4	2.8	6.7	4.3	2.8	6.6	5.7	4.6	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.8	*	*	1

* *Less than 0.05*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Change From Jul 1980	Change From Aug 1979
Total Labor Force	311,900	313,700	309,700	-1,800	2,200
Unemployment	12,300	12,600	8,800	-300	3,500
Rate	*3.9*	*4.0*	*2.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	299,600	301,100	300,900	-1,500	-1,300

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment declined to 299,600 in August, off 1,500 from the previous month. Also, this latest total stood 1,300 below the year-ago employment level. Concurrently, unemployment dipped to 12,300, down 300 monthly, but 3,500 above one year ago, when 8,800 workers were unemployed. Jobless rates were 3.9 percent this August, 4.0 in July and 2.8 percent August 1979.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in August totaled 292,500, up 600 from the month before. Gains or losses were recorded in all major industry groups. For instance, trade advanced 700 mainly due to growth in retail outlets. Services, up 400, had the next largest gain, while manufacturing and mining netted 200 jobs each. Finally, transportation-public utilities added 100 jobs. These increases outweighed cutbacks of 100 in finance-insurance-real estate, 300 by construction and 600 for government.

Year-ago comparisons indicated an overall job increase of 5,200 for nonfarm payroll establishments. Gains of 1,700 apiece occurred in mining and services, pacing the growth. Transportation-public utilities also added 1,100, while trade and manufacturing rose 900 each. The latter gain was mostly due to expansion in the durable goods sector. Conversely, government and construction declined 200 and 900, respectively. Finance-insurance-real estate was the only industry division unchanged since August 1979.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	292,500	291,900	287,300	600	5,200
Manufacturing	61,200	61,000	60,300	200	900
Durable Goods	48,100	47,800	47,300	300	800
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,100	3,900	4,100	200	0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	16,800	16,700	16,600	100	200
Machinery	16,400	16,300	16,200	100	200
Transportation Equipment	7,300	7,500	6,700	-200	600
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	13,000	-100	100
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	231,300	230,900	227,000	400	4,300
Mining	20,000	19,800	18,300	200	1,700
Construction	15,900	16,200	16,800	-300	-900
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,500	23,400	22,400	100	1,100
Trade	71,500	70,800	70,600	700	900
Wholesale	21,700	21,500	21,300	200	400
Retail	49,800	49,300	49,300	500	500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	14,800	14,900	14,800	-100	0
Services	56,600	56,200	54,900	400	1,700
Health Services	17,600	17,400	16,800	200	800
Government	29,000	29,600	29,200	-600	-200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-*Preliminary*; r-*Revised*.

Weekly hours in Tulsa manufacturing plants edged up in August to 38.9 from 38.8 hours the month before. However, hourly earnings declined by nine cents to $7.82, resulting in a weekly wage of $304.20, off $2.71 over the month. Durable goods workers averaged two-tenths an hour's longer workweek, but four cents less hourly; consequently, weekly earnings rose only fractionally higher. Conversely, workers in nondurables plants worked a slightly shorter workweek, with hourly pay 27 cents below July. Over the year, all manufacturing workers averaged 7.4 percent more earnings per week than recorded for a comparable period in 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r
All Manufacturing	$304.20	$306.91	$283.11	38.9	38.8	40.1	$7.82	$7.91	$7.06
Durable Goods	315.51	315.44	293.06	39.0	38.8	40.2	8.09	8.13	7.29
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	331.23	319.58	287.50	41.3	40.3	39.6	8.02	7.93	7.26
Machinery	297.65	301.85	263.87	39.9	38.6	39.8	7.46	7.82	6.63
Nondurable Goods	262.48	274.32	244.55	38.6	38.8	39.7	6.80	7.07	6.16
Printing & Publishing	280.01	279.61	279.07	41.3	40.7	40.8	6.78	6.87	6.84

* *Averages are for approximately 42,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions at Tulsa area plants increased to 55 per thousand employees in August from 52 per thousand in July. New hires accounted for much of this gain. Also, separations were up sharply to 67 per thousand from 54 per like number. Quits were responsible for the greater number of separations. A higher quit rate usually indicates an optimistic outlook of job demand in an area. Accessions and separations followed the same pattern for both durables and nondurables. However, nondurables workers experienced a significant increase in layoffs.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979	Aug 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1979
Manufacturing	5.5	5.2	7.5	4.8	4.8	7.0	6.7	5.4	7.8	4.6	3.3	5.8	.8	.9	.3
Durable Goods	5.6	5.3	7.4	4.9	4.6	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.6	4.2	3.3	5.3	.8	1.1	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.1	7.7	8.9	3.6	5.4	8.1	8.9	5.1	8.0	6.3	4.3	7.0	1.6	.2	.2
Metal Processing	7.2	7.5	9.3	6.6	6.9	8.8	7.5	9.2	10.2	5.5	4.5	7.0	.4	2.6	.4
Machinery	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.0	2.8	3.6	.1	.3	.1
Trans. Equip.	2.0	1.5	6.7	1.0	1.3	5.6	4.9	1.4	2.8	1.4	.7	2.1	3.1	.3	.1
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.1	8.2	4.5	4.4	7.8	8.1	4.5	8.8	6.2	3.3	7.4	.9	.2	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.0	4.5	5.1	2.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.4	4.0	3.0	4.7	.1	.1	.3

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

Total employment in the Ardmore area dropped to 17,125 during August, 75 less than in July and 50 fewer than last year. Meanwhile, unemployment edged up to 650, or 25 more than a month earlier and 100 ahead of twelve months ago. Respective jobless rates were 3.7 percent in August, 3.5 in July and 3.1 percent last year during August.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**17,775**	**17,825**	**17,725**	**-50**	**50**
Unemployment	650	625	550	25	100
Rate	*3.7*	*3.5*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	17,125	17,200	17,175	-75	-50

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose to 16,275 in August, 50 more than July. More specifically, manufacturing increased 25 to total 3,950, while offsetting gains and losses were shown in the nonmanufacturing sector. For instance, the all other group added 50 followed by 25 more in construction. Conversely, mining and wholesale-retail trade dipped slightly, but public employment and transportation-public utilities were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm employment rose 350, all within the nonfactory sector. For example, wholesale-retail trade added 150 jobs, while mining rose 100 due to increased energy exploration activities. Also, government and transportation-public utilities gained 50 each, and the all other group increased 25. Finally, construction was nearly steady over the year.

Employment and joblessness are not expected to fluctuate significantly over the next two months from their August levels. Government and trade may rise seasonally, but this may be offset by declines in mining and construction. Unemployment should fall through October as fewer persons are expected to join the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**16,275**	**16,225**	**15,925**	**50**	**350**
Manufacturing	3,950	3,925	3,950	25	0
Nonmanufacturing	12,325	12,300	11,975	25	350
Mining	1,825	1,850	1,725	-25	100
Construction	575	550	600	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	950	950	900	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,575	3,600	3,425	-25	150
Government	2,250	2,250	2,200	0	50
All Other*	3,150	3,100	3,125	50	25

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Enid metropolitan area's employment fell to 26,400 in August, off 550 from July's revised total. However, the latest count was 150 higher than the year-earlier level. During this span, joblessness dropped to 675, or 100 less than a month ago, and was 50 above the August 1979 level. Respective jobless rates were 2.5 percent in August, 2.8 in July and 2.3 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From: Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From: Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	27,075	27,725	26,875	-650	200
Unemployment	675	775	625	-100	50
Rate	*2.5*	*2.8*	*2.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,400	26,950	26,250	-550	150

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell to 25,500 in August, a 225 loss from the month before. Government led the downturn as that division showed 125 fewer jobs this month. Concurrently, mining and wholesale-retail trade dropped 50 apiece, and the all other group dipped 25. Conversely, factory employment gained 25, while construction and transportation-public utilities held steady.

For the year, nonfarm employment rose by 675. Strong growth was centered in the nonmanufacturing sector. Mining led the way with 300 more jobs as the result of increased oil and gas drilling activities. In addition, the all other group increased 225, especially among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade rose 125 while transportation-public utilities gained 100. The manufacturing sector added 75 jobs during the past year. Conversely, construction posted a loss of 175 jobs.

Total employment could rise over the next 60 days in this area. For example, agricultural jobs may gain seasonally through October before falling in November. Some improvement could also occur in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness should remain close to August levels over the next two months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From: Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From: Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	25,500	25,725	24,825	-225	675
Manufacturing	2,875	2,850	2,800	25	75
Food & Kindred Products	425	400	400	25	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,450	2,450	2,400	0	50
Nonmanufacturing	22,625	22,875	22,025	-250	600
Mining	1,825	1,875	1,525	-50	300
Construction	1,675	1,675	1,850	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,825	2,825	2,725	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,775	6,825	6,650	-50	125
Government	3,650	3,775	3,625	-125	25
All Other*	5,875	5,900	5,650	-25	225

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.
** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Kay County declined seasonally in August to 21,075, off 325 from the month before. However, this August's employment stood 275 above one year ago. During the period, joblessness was steady at 675, unchanged from July but had increased 250 since the same month of 1979. Comparative jobless rates were 3.1 percent for July and August and 2.0 percent the previous year.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**21,750**	**22,075**	**21,225**	**-325**	**525**
Unemployment	675	675	425	0	250
Rate	*3.1*	*3.1*	*2.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	21,075	21,400	20,800	-325	275

Nonagricultural payroll jobs dipped slightly in August to 19,600, or 25 less than in July. Government led the decrease with a loss of 75 jobs. Also, wholesale-retail trade and metals and machinery manufacturing fell 25 apiece. Conversely, construction added 75 followed by 25 more jobs in the all other manufacturing component. Finally, mining, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were unchanged monthly.

For the year, nonfarm employment pushed ahead by 850 jobs. Much of the growth was centered in manufacturing which rose by an identical number — 850. Largest strength was posted by the all other manufacturing component, up 700 due to the opening of a plant and other expansion. Concurrently, metals and machinery added 150 jobs. Meanwhile, mining and the all other group gained 50 each, while wholesale-retail trade rose 25. Conversely, government was off 125, and construction and transportation-public utilities were steady over the year.

Overall, employment may not change significantly through September, although government will increase as nonfaculty educational workers are recalled for the fall semester. In addition, employment could rise through October due to the harvest in agriculture. Meanwhile, unemployment is expected to vary little from the comparatively low level in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**19,600**	**19,625**	**18,750**	**-25**	**850**
Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	6,250	0	850
Metals & Machinery	1,825	1,850	1,675	-25	150
All Other Manufacturing	5,275	5,250	4,575	25	700
Nonmanufacturing	12,500	12,525	12,500	-25	0
Mining	525	525	475	0	50
Construction	1,125	1,050	1,125	75	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	750	750	750	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,900	3,925	3,875	-25	25
Government	2,425	2,500	2,550	-75	-125
All Other*	3,775	3,775	3,725	0	50

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Both employment and unemployment turned down in the Lawton metropolitan area during August. The number employed totaled 28,925 for the latest month, off 600 from July and 1,875 below a year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 1,650, down 125 from July but 250 above August 1979. The jobless rates for these periods were 5.4 percent this August, 5.7 in July and 4.3 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**30,575**	**31,300**	**32,200**	**-725**	**-1,625**
Unemployment	1,650	1,775	1,400	-125	250
Rate	*5.4*	*5.7*	*4.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,925	29,525	30,800	-600	-1,875

This area's wage and salary divisions declined 325 jobs to reach 27,175 this August. More specifically, the only drop, 475, occurred in government, reflecting cutbacks in the federal, as well as state and local sectors. However, most of these job losses were of a seasonal type, rather than long term. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade added 100 jobs, followed by 25 apiece in construction and transportation-public utilities. Finally, manufacturing and the all other group held steady over the month.

For the year, nonfarm jobs fell 1,150. Much of the loss — 750 — occurred in construction due to the completion of a major industrial project. Also, government was down 475 and wholesale-retail trade lost 75 jobs. On the other hand, manufacturing added 75, while transportation-public utilities increased 50 and the all other group rose 25.

Employment should rise from the current level through October. The most significant gain should occur in government, particularly as nonteaching personnel return to schools for the fall semester. A seasonal rise also may be expected in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness should decline slightly over this period as more students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**27,175**	**27,500**	**28,325**	**-325**	**-1,150**
Manufacturing	2,775	2,775	2,700	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	24,400	24,725	25,625	-325	-1,225
Construction	1,300	1,275	2,050	25	-750
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,250	1,225	1,200	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,900	7,075	100	-75
Government	9,425	9,900	9,900	-475	-475
All Other*	5,425	5,425	5,400	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment dipped in Pittsburg County to 11,050 in August, or 25 below July's count and 400 under last year. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 1,100, off 75 from July but 325 above twelve months earlier. The August jobless rate dropped to 9.1 percent from 9.6 over the month. Compared to a year ago, however, the rate was up considerably from the 6.3 percent at that time.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,150**	**12,250**	**12,225**	**-100**	**-75**
Unemployment	1,100	1,175	775	-75	325
Rate	*9.1*	*9.6*	*6.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,050	11,075	11,450	-25	-400

Nonagricultural payroll employment edged up to 10,875 in August, rising 25 from July. Largest gain, 75, occurred in wholesale-retail trade, while transportation-public utilities added 25 jobs. Conversely, government fell 75. Finally, manufacturing, construction and the all other group held steady.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs fell by 175. Individually, manufacturing lost 275 jobs due to the closing of two nondurable goods plants and layoffs in the durable goods sector. Concurrently, construction fell 75 and transportation-public utilities dipped 25. On the other hand, government gained 100 while increases of 50 apiece were noted in the all other group and wholesale-retail trade.

Employment and unemployment should change little in the McAlester area during September and October. However, unemployment could dip slightly, as students and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**10,875**	**10,850**	**11,050**	**25**	**-175**
Manufacturing	1,575	1,575	1,850	0	-275
Nonmanufacturing	9,300	9,275	9,200	25	100
Construction	375	375	450	0	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	400	375	425	25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,075	2,100	75	50
Government	3,725	3,800	3,625	-75	100
All Other*	2,650	2,650	2,600	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Ottawa County employment rose to 11,250 in August, a rise of 1,025 from July but 925 under a year ago. Unemployment fell to 1,000 this August, down substantially from the 2,025 total one month earlier. However, the latest figure stood 525 above a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 8.2 percent in August, dropping by one-half from the 16.5 rate shown for July. The sharp downturn occurred after factory workers returned to jobs from a temporary layoff the previous month. The current jobless rate was nevertheless much higher than the 3.8 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**12,250**	**12,250**	**12,650**	**0**	**-400**
Unemployment	1,000	2,025	475	-1,025	525
Rate	*8.2*	*16.5*	*3.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,250	10,225	12,175	1,025	-925

Nonfarm payroll employment moved ahead to 9,675 during August, a gain of 975 since July. All of the increase occurred in manufacturing after a sizeable number of workers returned to jobs when a brief layoff ended at a large nondurable goods plant. In the nonmanufacturing sector, no change was noted for any of the several component industry divisions.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls fell by 600 jobs. Manufacturing divisions were generally responsible for the loss, with the all other factory component dropping 450, and metals, machinery and transportation equipment plants decreasing 150. Concurrently, minor losses of 25 each were seen in wholesale-retail trade and the all other division. Conversely, transportation-public utilities and government increased 25 apiece.

This area's employment total may rise through September and October, which for the most part will reflect seasonal gains. Largest increase should occur in government as nonteaching personnel are recalled to jobs. Joblessness could decline as students and others leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**9,675**	**9,700**	**10,275**	**975**	**-600**
Manufacturing	3,975	3,000	4,575	975	-600
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	500	525	650	-25	-150
All Other Manufacturing	3,475	2,475	3,925	1,000	-450
Nonmanufacturing	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Construction	225	225	225	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	125	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,875	1,875	1,900	0	-25
Government	1,600	1,600	1,575	0	25
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,875	0	-25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the Muskogee area dropped to 25,050 in August, off 300 from July and 1,000 below a year earlier. Unemployment rose to 1,725, up 150 from last month and 575 above twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 6.4 percent, 5.9 and 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**26,775**	**26,925**	**27,200**	**-150**	**-425**
Unemployment	1,725	1,575	1,150	150	575
Rate	*6.4*	*5.9*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,050	25,350	26,050	-300	-1,000

This area's nonfarm payroll job total dropped to 23,275 in August, down 150 from July. Government led the decline with a loss of 225 due to cutbacks of 1980 census workers and federally-funded local government jobs. Meanwhile, the all other group dipped 50, while the all other manufacturing sector lost 25. Conversely, construction rose 100 while food processing and transportation-public utilities added 25 each. Wholesale-retail trade was unchanged.

Over the year, nonagricultural payroll employment fell 325. Manufacturing led the slide, down 225, with its all other factory component losing two-thirds of those jobs and food processing the remainder. Cutbacks in durable goods industries and a plant closing in the food sector were largely responsible. Meanwhile, wholesale-retail trade declined 100, while the all other group dipped 50 and government decreased by 25. Conversely, construction added 75 jobs.

Total employment in the Muskogee area should change little over the next two months ending in October. However, government will rise as nonteaching personnel are recalled to schools for the fall semester. Joblessness should remain essentially at its present level as students and others exit the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	**23,275**	**23,425**	**23,600**	**-150**	**-325**
Manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,025	0	-225
Food & Kindred Products	675	650	750	25	-75
All Other Manufacturing	4,125	4,150	4,275	-25	-150
Nonmanufacturing	18,475	18,625	18,575	-150	-100
Construction	1,625	1,525	1,550	100	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,375	1,400	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Government	6,500	6,725	6,525	-225	-25
All Other*	3,750	3,800	3,800	-50	-50

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area declined in August to 11,700, off 75 from July's revised total, and also 150 below a year ago. Unemployment reached 750 in August, up 50 from the month before. This latest unemployed count stood 200 ahead of the August 1979 level. Comparative jobless rates were 6.0 percent this August, 5.6 in July and 4.4 percent recorded during the year-earlier period.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	12,450	12,475	12,400	-25	50
Unemployment	750	700	550	50	200
Rate	*6.0*	*5.6*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,700	11,775	11,850	-75	-150

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up to 9,550 in August or 25 more than July's count. More specifically, manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade added 25 apiece. Conversely, public employment dipped 25 over this period. Finally, mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were unchanged from month-earlier totals.

Over the year, nonagricultural payroll employment gained 50. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade added 100 for the largest individual yearly gain. Next, government rose 75, followed by 50 more in the all other group. On the other hand, construction fell 100, accompanied by losses of 25 each in manufacturing, mining and transportation-public utilities.

Total employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area may remain near current levels during the next 60 days. However, government should rise as nonteaching personnel return to schools, while trade may gain seasonally. Unemployment could hold near its present level during the upcoming two months as students and others withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	9,550	9,525	9,500	25	50
Manufacturing	1,475	1,450	1,500	25	-25
Nonmanufacturing	8,075	8,075	8,000	0	75
Mining	275	275	300	0	-25
Construction	175	175	275	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	250	250	275	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,150	2,075	25	100
Government	3,075	3,100	3,000	-25	75
All Other*	2,125	2,125	2,075	0	50

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Pottowatomie County employment dropped to 26,325 in August, or 100 less than July. However, this latest total stood 900 over the year-ago figure. Unemployment dipped 50 in August to reach 1,150, but stood 250 higher than in August 1979. Comparative jobless rates were 4.2 percent, 4.3 and 3.4 percent of the labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	27,475	27,625	26,325	-150	1,150
Unemployment	1,150	1,200	900	-50	250
Rate	*4.2*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	26,325	26,425	25,425	-100	900

Nonagricultural payroll employment remained at 15,900 in August, unchanged from the revised-July total. For example, government added 75, while mining and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 apiece. Conversely, a loss of 100 jobs occurred in construction and manufacturing dipped 25. Transportation-public utilities and the all other group held steady at month-ago levels.

For the year, nonfarm employment increased 450. Greatest strength appeared in government, which rose 425 due to increased hiring that resulted from federally-funded jobs. Furthermore, the all other group rose 125, while transportation-public utilities added 50. Also, mining posted a 25 gain. Conversely, manufacturing lost 100 jobs, while wholesale-retail trade declined 75. Finally construction was unchanged.

Total employment should hold close to August levels through September and October. Government may rise while trade could gain, both due to seasonal influences. Unemployment meantime is not expected to differ significantly, but many students and others will withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	15,900	15,900	15,450	0	450
Manufacturing	2,500	2,525	2,600	-25	-100
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	300	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,200	2,225	2,300	-25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	13,400	13,375	12,850	25	550
Mining	325	300	300	25	25
Construction	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	850	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,825	3,800	3,900	25	-75
Government	3,850	3,775	3,425	75	425
All Other*	3,500	3,500	3,375	0	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in the Stillwater area declined in August to 24,725, off 150 from July. Furthermore, this latest total was 875 under the year-ago level. Unemployment dropped substantially in August to reach 1,075, a drop of 900 from July, primarily due to the recall of workers laid off previously in manufacturing. However, this latest total stood 650 higher than last August's 425. Jobless rates were 4.2 percent, down sharply from the 7.4 percent unemployed a month ago, but up markedly from the 1.6 rate one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	25,800	26,850	26,025	-1,050	-225
Unemployment	1,075	1,975	425	-900	650
Rate	*4.2*	*7.4*	*1.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	24,725	24,875	25,600	-150	-875

Nonfarm payroll employment held at 21,175 in August, unchanged from July. This resulted when manufacturing gained 200 but was offset by a loss in the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, government fell 175 while wholesale-retail trade lost 50. Also, mining dipped 25. The all other group and construction added 25 apiece, and transportation-public utilities was unchanged.

Compared to August 1979, nonagricultural payroll employment was down 175. Largest loss was 800 in manufacturing which resulted from layoffs by both durables and nondurables plants earlier this year. Concurrently, construction fell 300 due to contract completions. Conversely, government climbed 525, while transportation-public utilities added 175 jobs. Also, trade rose 150, and the all other group increased 50, followed by mining which gained 25.

Total employment should rise in Payne County over the next 60 days, mainly due to a seasonal rise in government as schools and a major university add nonfaculty personnel. Meanwhile, factory employment may level off as no significant new hiring is anticipated. Joblessness may decline with possible recalls in manufacturing and hiring by government.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1980p	Jul 1980r	Aug 1979r	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Aug 1980	Absolute Change From Aug 1979 Aug 1980
Total Wage & Salary	21,175	21,175	21,350	0	-175
Manufacturing	1,950	1,750	2,750	200	-800
Nonmanufacturing	19,225	19,425	18,600	-200	625
Mining	550	575	525	-25	25
Construction	675	650	975	25	-300
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,275	1,275	1,100	0	175
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,625	4,675	4,475	-50	150
Government	9,175	9,350	8,650	-175	525
All Other*	2,925	2,900	2,875	25	50

p-Preliminary. r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.
* Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.

CHART II

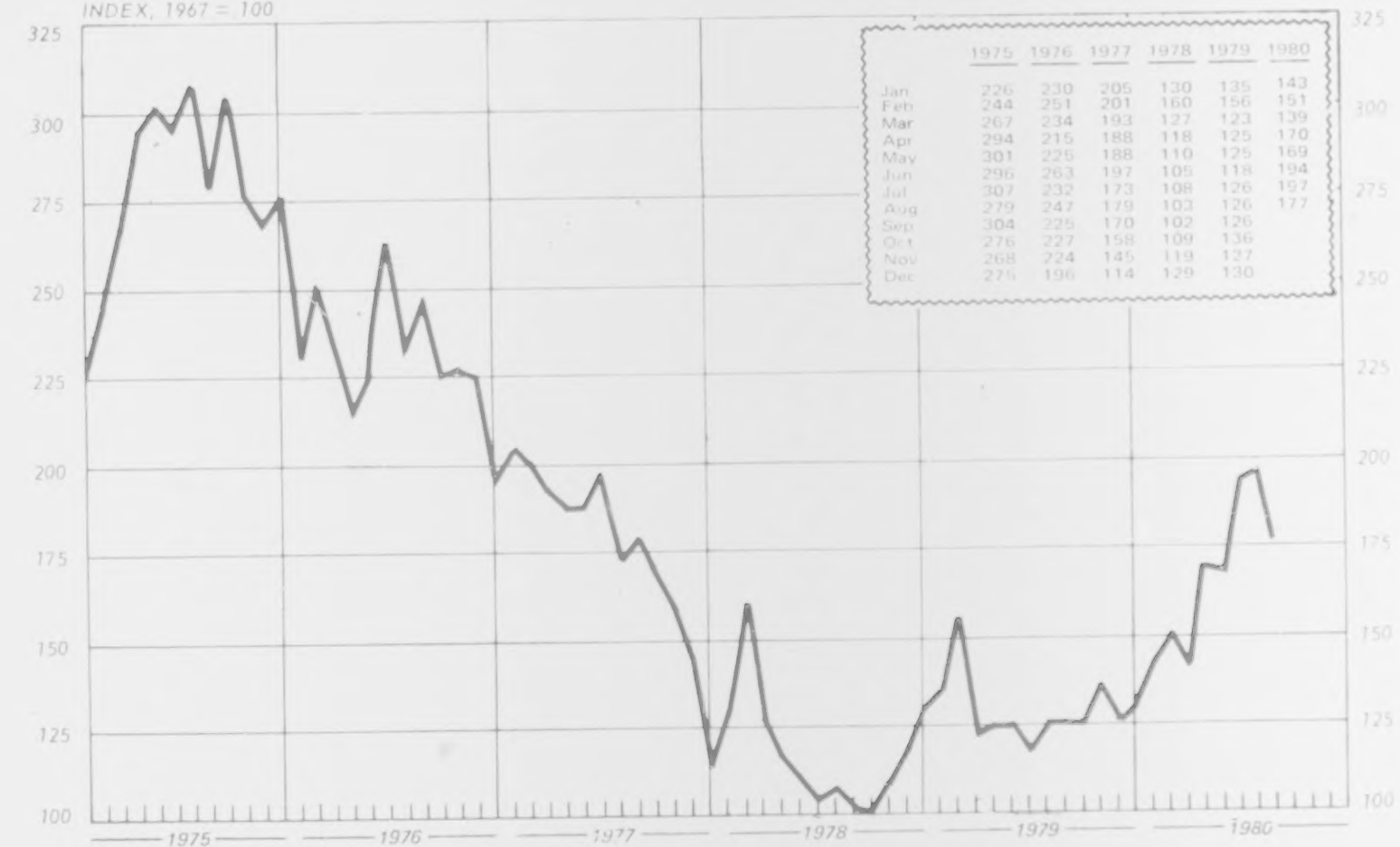
INSURED Unemployment RATE

1978-1980

* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Jan	226	230	205	130	135	143
Feb	244	251	201	160	156	151
Mar	267	234	193	127	123	139
Apr	294	215	188	118	125	170
May	301	225	188	110	125	169
Jun	296	263	197	105	118	194
Jul	307	232	173	108	126	197
Aug	279	247	179	103	126	177
Sep	304	225	170	102	126	
Oct	276	227	158	109	136	
Nov	268	224	145	119	137	
Dec	275	196	114	129	130	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's Job Service office reported no significant labor supply or demand in August. Several area construction projects were reaching completion, while new building activity was virtually nil. August unemployment in Pontotoc County dropped to 3.3 percent of the labor force, down from July's 4.5 percent.

ALTUS - Job Service records at the Altus local Employment Service office during August showed most surplus labor supply was among applicants registered as child-care attendants and warehouse workers. Many of these were military dependents seeking to supplement family incomes. Jackson County joblessness fell to 4.0 percent in August from 4.5 percent the previous month.

BARTLESVILLE - Labor surplus during August in the Bartlesville area was largely confined to the following occupations: waiter/waitress, kitchen helper, nurse aide, general office clerk, construction laborer and cashier-checker. However, the applicant count for each of those occupational groups decreased during the latest month, except for construction laborers. This latter group remained at virtually the same level as reported for July, reflecting the continued slowdown for construction. Joblessness in Washington County rose to 2.6 percent from a low 1.9 rate in July.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha's local Job Service office in August indicated little change in the labor surplus situation from the prior month. Labor needs were apparently met satisfactorily during this period, while economic activity remained stable in most industry groups. Grady County joblessness reached 5.2 percent of the labor force, up from 4.5 the month before.

CLAREMORE - Labor surpluses during August in the Claremore area were reported primarily among applicants seeking jobs as waiter/waitresses, production assemblers and construction workers. However, little change occurred in the overall job applicant total from the previous month. During this most recent period, welders were needed in agricultural equipment manufacturing. Also, a longstanding job remained open for a electrical and machine maintenance repairer in this area. Rogers County unemployment rose to 5.2 percent in August from 4.7 percent during July.

CLINTON - Clinton's Employment Service office in August continued to report that demand exceeded the available labor supply. Unfilled job openings existed for a bookmobile librarian, route service representative, a doffer in textile manufacturing, as well as cashier-checker and stock clerk. Construction activity began to accelerate from the month before and was up from a year ago, while retail business had reportedly increased, and oil exploration continued to pick up tempo. Conversely, agriculture lagged due to the prolonged drought, with the cotton crop down sharply from last year. Unemployment in Custer County moved up to 3.6 percent in August compared to 2.6 percent in July.

DUNCAN - The oversupply of applicants in the Duncan area continued in August from the previous reporting period. Lack of available jobs and inexperience among jobseekers mainly contributed to the labor surplus. At the same time, longstanding demand existed for X-ray technologists, medical-laboratory technicians, operating-room technologists, registered nurses and an air-conditioning mechanic. Stephens County's unemployment in August stood at 2.3 percent, virtually unchanged from the 2.4 rate for July.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

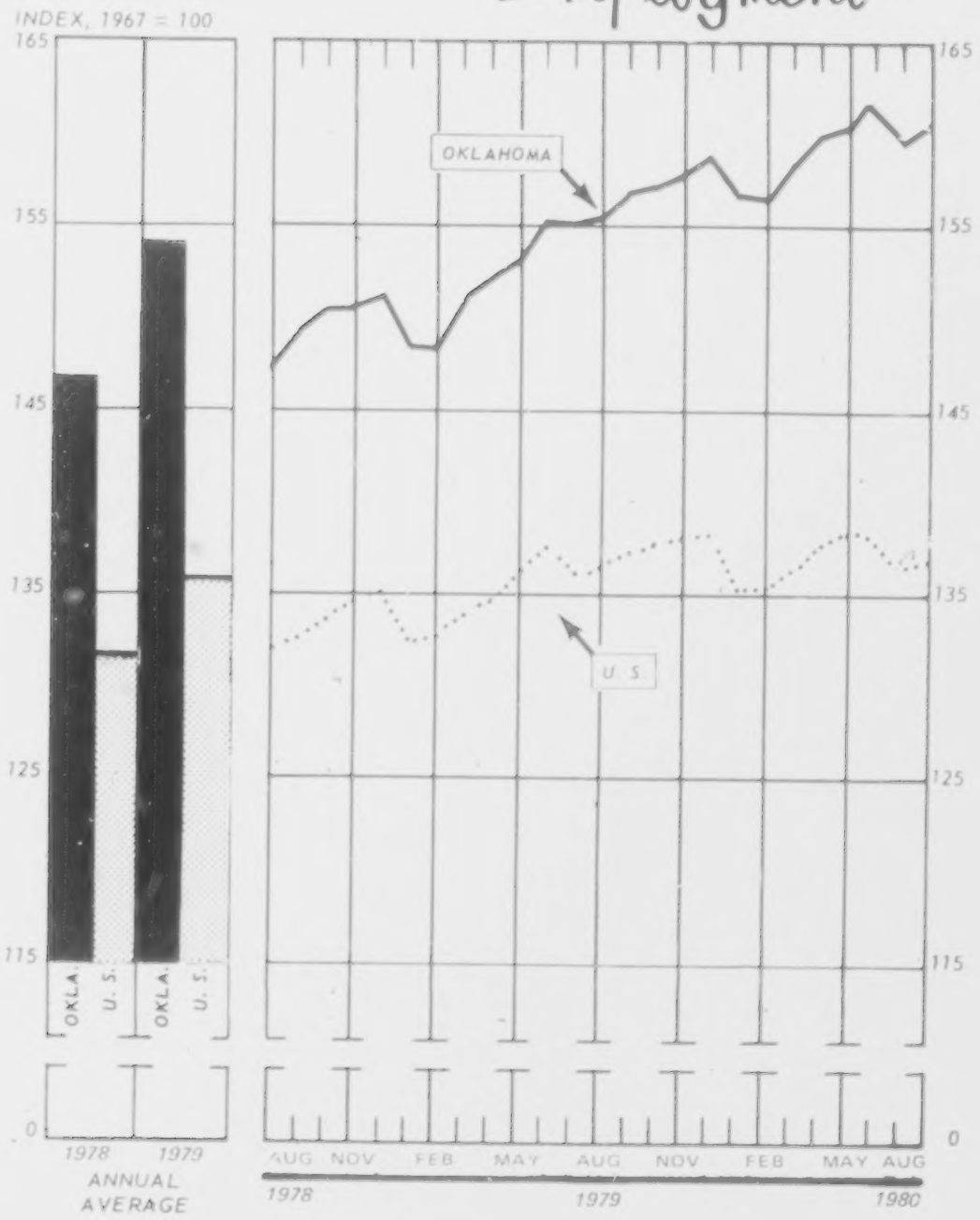
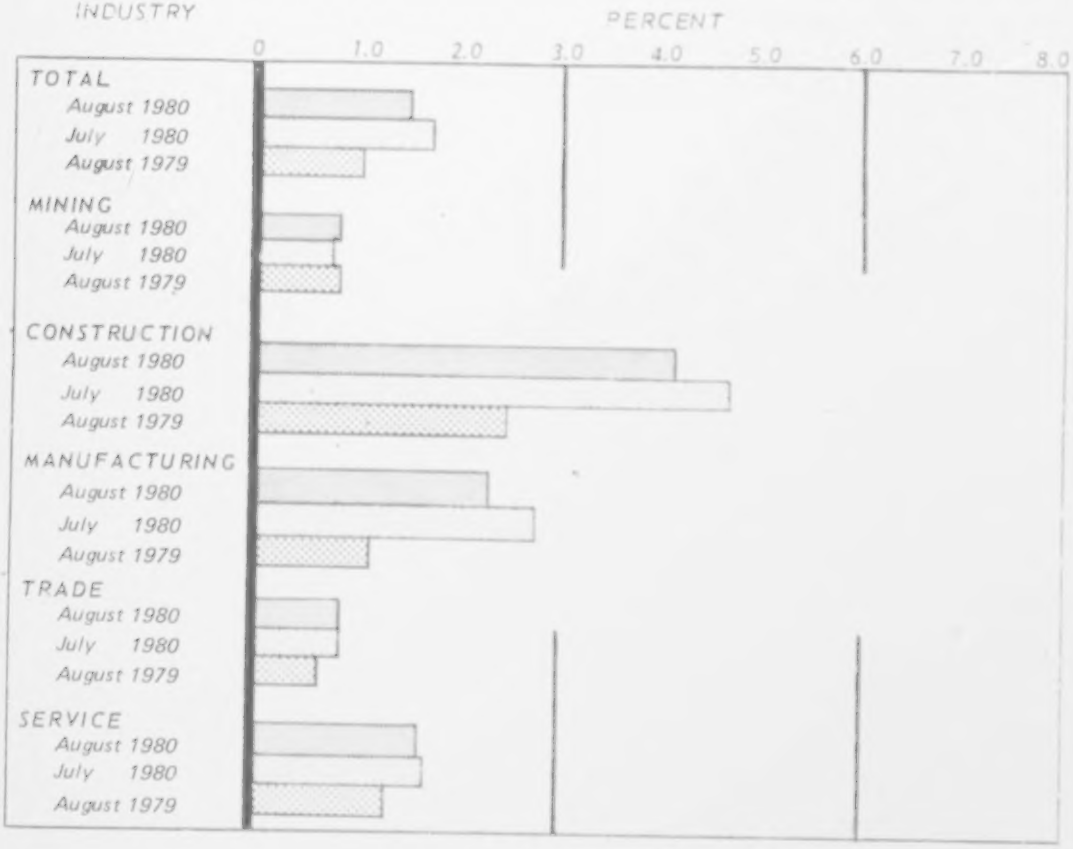


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT January 1979 to December 1979	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT August 1980	July 1980	August 1979
TOTAL	886,800	13,535	14,924	8,259
MINING	61,100	471	409	424
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,495	2,810	1,440
MANUFACTURING	183,700	4,284	5,090	1,851
TRADE	252,200	1,989	2,128	1,471
SERVICE	158,100	2,543	2,628	1,968

* Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Durant's local Employment Service office in August reported labor surpluses among applicants registered as welders, cashier-checkers, nurse aides, waiter/waitresses and counter attendants. During this same period, employers indicated a need for sewing-machine operators, injection-molding-machine operators and warehouse workers. Unemployment in Bryan County slipped to 5.5 percent during August, down from 5.7 percent the previous month.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service during August indicated a relatively small labor surplus. Most applicants were classified as general office clerks, truck drivers and general laborers. The clerks were generally women who entered the labor force after their children returned to school. Most of the surplus truck drivers were residents, who returned following layoffs in other states. On the demand side, workers were needed for numerous oilfield service jobs in this area. Beckham County joblessness during August dipped to a low 2.0 percent from 2.3 percent in July.

GUYMON - Guymon's Job Service office indicated only a nominal labor surplus existed during August. This comprised of a few office workers, construction equipment operators and truck drivers. During this same period, cattle feed-pen riders were needed in addition to floorworkers or derrick hands for oil-well servicing operations. Meanwhile, arc welders and diesel mechanics continued as a longstanding need in this area. Texas County's jobless rate stood at 2.3 percent, virtually the same as the 2.2 rate for July.

HOLDENVILLE - The active file count of job applicants registered with the local Employment Service office in Holdenville remained about the same in August when compared with July. Surplus applicants were centered among those classified as sewing-machine operators, nurse aides and rotary-driller helpers. During this period, expansion of an elementary school was the only major construction project planned in this area. Unemployment in Hughes County dropped to 5.9 percent of the labor force during August, down from 6.6 percent in July.

HUGO - Hugo's Job Service office again reported a large surplus labor supply during August, with labor demand apparently met satisfactorily in this area. Choctaw County's jobless rate stood at 8.4 percent, down from 10.3 percent in July.

NORMAN - The Norman office of the State Employment Service in August continued to report a surplus of applicants registered for work in the building trades. This oversupply resulted from a decline in construction activity. Most existing projects were large commercial buildings, with only minor activity in residential construction. However, some remodeling and additions were taking place in the area. Cleveland County joblessness dipped to 3.0 percent during August, almost unchanged from July's 3.1 rate.

POTEAU - Labor surplus in the Poteau area declined somewhat in August from the previous month. However, excess numbers of applicants were again centered in the following occupations: ,administrative clerk, waiter/waitress, sewing-machine operator, factory production assembler, construction worker and truck driver. On the other hand, labor demand was reported within several occupations. .For instance, employers sought injection-molding machine operators, fork-lift operators, forestry aides, sales clerks and qualified secretaries. Unemployment in LeFlore County edged up to 8.4 percent of the work force from 8.3 percent in July.

(Continued on page 32)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1979 - 1980

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING														
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS			FABRICATED METALS		
1979															
August	$265.02	40.4	$6.56	$274.03	40.9	$6.70	$318.43	43.8	$7.27	$292.73	40.1	$7.30	$256.88	40.2	$6.39
September	269.84	40.7	6.63	278.39	41.0	6.79	310.25	42.5	7.30	308.56	40.6	7.60	247.98	39.3	6.31
October	271.89	40.4	6.73	279.61	40.7	6.87	307.30	42.8	7.18	313.88	40.5	7.75	262.91	40.2	6.54
November	279.45	40.5	6.90	286.53	40.7	7.04	307.44	42.0	7.32	303.74	38.4	7.91	255.82	39.6	6.46
December	291.58	41.3	7.06	304.92	42.0	7.26	323.47	42.9	7.54	288.75	37.5	7.70	272.95	41.8	6.53
1980															
January	281.70	40.3	6.99	292.44	40.9	7.15	298.48	41.0	7.28	314.82	39.5	7.97	272.99	41.3	6.61
February	283.60	40.0	7.09	293.30	40.4	7.26	275.76	38.3	7.20	319.56	39.5	8.09	264.67	39.8	6.65
March	290.79	40.5	7.18	305.62	41.3	7.40	300.94	41.0	7.34	315.09	38.9	8.10	280.57	41.2	6.81
April	291.85	40.2	7.26	303.96	40.8	7.45	303.81	40.4	7.52	293.88	37.2	7.90	278.36	40.4	6.89
May	292.33	40.1	7.29	303.69	40.6	7.48	292.59	38.6	7.58	288.04	37.9	7.60	290.28	41.0	7.08
June	291.73	39.8	7.33	303.06	40.3	7.52	333.52	41.9	7.96	323.02	38.5	8.39	294.52	41.7	7.07
July r	295.50	39.4	7.50	306.03	39.9	7.67	329.26	40.4	8.15	320.14	37.4	8.56	274.03	40.5	7.11
August p	285.48	39.0	7.32	294.28	39.5	7.45	325.97	40.9	7.97	319.32	38.8	8.23	294.76	40.6	7.26
	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY			ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.			NONDURABLE GOODS		
1979															
August	$261.35	39.9	$6.55	$253.94	40.5	$6.27	$271.58	42.5	$6.39	$278.51	41.2	$6.76	$248.46	39.5	$6.29
September	264.14	39.9	6.62	259.67	40.7	6.38	273.26	42.3	6.46	289.80	42.0	6.90	254.23	40.1	6.34
October	280.01	41.3	6.78	258.45	40.7	6.35	272.81	42.1	6.48	277.17	40.7	6.81	256.71	39.6	6.45
November	271.49	40.4	6.72	262.85	40.5	6.49	283.98	41.7	6.81	284.00	41.4	6.86	266.12	40.2	6.62
December	283.24	41.9	6.76	271.32	40.8	6.65	282.49	41.3	6.84	296.96	43.1	6.89	264.94	39.9	6.64
1980															
January	287.18	41.5	6.92	268.52	40.5	6.63	274.58	40.8	6.73	297.65	42.1	7.07	260.41	39.1	6.66
February	274.32	40.4	6.79	270.95	40.2	6.74	286.34	40.5	7.07	289.39	41.4	6.99	264.03	39.0	6.77
March	285.52	41.2	6.93	273.23	40.3	6.78	283.41	40.2	7.05	287.41	41.0	7.01	260.74	38.8	6.72
April	286.44	40.4	7.09	275.93	40.4	6.83	295.90	41.5	7.13	274.97	40.2	6.84	267.93	39.0	6.87
May	297.46	41.2	7.22	270.95	40.2	6.74	289.80	41.4	7.00	283.59	41.4	6.85	269.10	39.0	6.90
June	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.63	39.8	6.85	306.29	41.9	7.31	285.93	40.5	7.06	269.66	38.8	6.95
July r	291.18	40.1	7.26	274.03	39.6	6.92	308.70	42.0	7.35	266.57	38.3	6.96	275.99	38.6	7.15
August p	300.70	40.8	7.37	281.18	40.4	6.96	311.96	42.1	7.41	282.69	40.5	6.98	267.90	38.0	7.05

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1979															
August	$243.01	40.3	$6.03	$142.50	37.9	$3.76	$235.30	38.7	$6.08	$248.90	38.0	$6.55	$365.88	39.9	$9.17
September	242.81	40.2	6.04	145.92	38.3	3.81	240.24	39.0	6.16	246.65	38.3	6.44	397.10	41.8	9.50
October	242.41	40.2	6.03	142.48	37.2	3.83	252.57	39.9	6.33	261.46	39.2	6.67	390.51	41.9	9.32
November	260.57	41.1	6.34	140.91	36.6	3.85	251.30	39.7	6.33	264.01	39.7	6.65	412.90	43.1	9.58
December	253.89	40.3	6.30	141.31	36.8	3.84	264.00	40.0	6.60	257.66	38.4	6.71	393.54	42.0	9.37
1980															
January	273.19	41.9	6.52	152.76	38.0	4.02	267.05	39.1	6.83	265.03	37.7	7.03	340.28	34.9	9.75
February	272.33	41.2	6.61	146.21	36.1	4.05	261.75	38.1	6.87	257.40	36.0	7.15	398.73	39.4	10.12
March	265.86	39.8	6.68	145.12	36.1	4.02	260.22	38.1	6.83	259.92	36.0	7.22	380.93	38.4	9.92
April	272.57	40.5	6.73	146.83	35.9	4.09	255.30	37.6	6.79	258.11	36.2	7.13	406.46	39.5	10.29
May	273.24	40.6	6.73	148.15	36.4	4.07	264.81	39.0	6.79	264.33	37.6	7.03	421.76	41.8	10.09
June	265.46	40.1	6.62	152.76	36.2	4.22	282.89	39.9	7.09	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July r	276.86	40.3	6.87	147.80	35.7	4.14	264.38	37.5	7.05	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
Ausust p	271.47	39.4	6.89	148.68	36.0	4.13	263.41	37.9	6.95	274.36	38.0	7.22	389.64	38.2	10.20

NONMANUFACTURING

	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXT.			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1979															
August	$357.72	38.3	$9.34	$356.49	46.6	$7.65	$314.06	41.0	$7.66	$253.58	40.9	$6.20	$188.15	35.5	$5.30
September	365.38	38.3	9.54	363.36	48.0	7.57	318.35	40.4	7.88	259.89	39.8	6.53	184.07	34.6	5.32
October	366.05	38.9	9.41	359.38	47.6	7.55	317.38	40.9	7.76	269.03	40.7	6.61	183.22	34.7	5.28
November	338.72	36.5	9.28	363.78	47.0	7.74	322.26	41.0	7.86	276.48	40.9	6.76	183.57	34.9	5.26
December	369.57	38.1	9.70	375.80	46.8	8.03	322.00	40.0	8.05	277.85	40.8	6.81	185.33	35.3	5.25
1980															
January	358.13	37.5	9.55	375.56	45.8	8.20	324.28	41.1	7.89	272.95	40.8	6.69	192.89	33.9	5.69
February	333.40	34.3	9.72	373.83	45.7	8.18	320.31	40.7	7.87	270.95	40.2	6.74	181.06	33.1	5.47
March	347.12	36.5	9.51	377.76	45.9	8.23	334.15	41.0	8.15	273.38	40.5	6.75	186.53	34.1	5.47
April	359.28	37.7	9.53	383.29	46.8	8.19	323.95	40.8	7.94	285.19	40.8	6.99	184.13	33.6	5.48
May	343.31	35.1	9.51	374.10	45.4	8.24	318.33	40.5	7.86	280.49	40.3	6.96	188.36	34.0	5.54
June	367.25	37.9	9.69	383.11	45.5	8.42	324.82	40.2	8.08	275.93	40.4	6.83	185.91	34.3	5.42
July r	375.94	38.4	9.79	387.90	46.4	8.36	327.64	40.7	8.05	278.92	40.6	6.87	192.59	34.7	5.55
August p	380.85	38.2	9.97	398.11	46.4	8.58	320.37	40.4	7.93	273.10	40.4	6.76	188.42	34.7	5.43

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 135,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1979 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary, r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES †

1978 - 1980

PLACE	Aug* 1980	Jul* 1980	Jun* 1980	Aug* 1979	Aug* 1978
State Total	**18,007**	**20,079**	**19,230**	**12,785**	**10,429**
Ada	232	297	256	194	141
Altus	136	179	192	141	123
Ardmore	355	418	622	321	205
Bartlesville	202	183	171	162	138
Broken Arrow*	205	246	226	88	- -
Chickasha	223	275	232	226	134
Claremore*	317	322	262	173	118
Clinton	74	81	81	63	29
Duncan	145	168	158	127	86
Durant	400	516	479	234	237
Edmond*	183	198	191	93	- -
Elk City	62	67	62	56	32
Enid	155	158	136	140	124
Guymon	25	18	22	26	27
Holdenville	176	233	218	175	124
Hugo	203	295	264	167	187
Idabel	388	468	453	242	270
Lawton SMSA***	543	650	700	482	279
McAlester	498	598	650	453	425
Miami	652	971	797	313	252
Muskogee	807	892	845	543	540
Norman*	292	345	399	192	152
Oklahoma City SMSA***	4,606	4,924	4,805	2,827	2,335
Okmulgee	317	346	325	279	226
Ponca City	208	251	220	193	188
Poteau	449	448	448	352	280
Pryor	415	447	437	273	176
Sallisaw**	316	407	532	- -	- -
Sapulpa*	410	379	330	243	172
Seminole	108	123	122	122	83
Shawnee	368	427	443	277	292
Stillwater	779	517	435	134	215
Tahlequah	455	470	417	289	202
Tulsa SMSA***	3,892	4,392	3,921	2,994	2,210
Woodward	33	30	27	22	21
All Other	1,568	1,704	1,640	1,508	1,316

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The previously idled labor surplus situation in the Pryor area improved during August as foundry workers were recalled to work. However, sizeable numbers of entry-level jobseekers and construction workers still remained in the active files of the Employment Service at Pryor. Local job openings were apparently filled during the month in this area. Some manufacturing plants had announced hiring freezes for the next month or two. However, a slight increase in residential construction was noted. Unemployment declined to 5.3 percent of the labor force in Mayes County during August, compared to 6.1 percent the month before.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw local Job Service office in August reported a surplus of factory assemblers, waiter/waitresses, truck drivers,, mechanics and building trades workers in this area. Labor demand was apparently met satisfactorily over this thirty-day span. August joblessness in Sequoyah County dropped to 9.0 percent of the labor force, compared to 9.9 percent a month earlier.

SAPULPA - Sapulpa's local Employment Service office indicated an increase in labor supply during August. Specifically, those occupations with the largest surpluses were as follows: lock manufacturing assemblers idled by layoff; carpenters, unemployed due to limited construction activity; welders, temporarily out of work at a pressure vessel manufacturing plant; construction workers, idled due to the drop in building projects; and heavy-duty truck drivers affected by the recession. Meanwhile, employers sought to fill vacancies for floorworkers in glass manufacturing, shop helpers, nurse aides, building wrecking laborers and retail grocery store baggers. Creek County joblessness rose to 4.6 from 3.9 percent between July and August.

SEMINOLE - Labor surplus in the Seminole area remained at about the same total in August as reported for the preceding month. The excess supply included general office clerks, sewing-machine operators and construction workers. Local job vacancies were apparently filled satisfactorily over this thirty-day span. Unemployment in Seminole County climbed to 4.7 percent, edging up from July's 4.6 rate.

TAHLEQUAH - The Tahlequah office of the State Employment Service reported a substantial decline in labor surplus during August compared to the prior month. Tractor-trailer drivers, carpenters and machinists comprised most of the oversupply. Conversely, employers sought workers for job openings as nurse aides, cashiers, sales clerks and kitchen helpers. August joblessness in Cherokee County dropped to 5.9 percent from July's 6.2 rate.

WOODWARD - The local Job Service at Woodward in August again listed surplus applicants in the clerical and construction occupations. Employers continued to need sewing-machine operators a persistant shortage in this area. Unemployment in Woodward County remained low, dropping to 2.2 percent in August compared to a 2.4 rate the previous month.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA AUGUST 1980 ·

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	17,845	100.0	10,083	7,762	5,542	8,409	3,894	14,866	4,649	7,058	3,159	1,897	544	855	498	782	224	392	166
Mining	562	3.1	477	85	175	276	111	522	160	261	101	27	9	9	9	12	8	6	0
Contract Construction	3,091	17.3	2,866	225	926	1,367	798	2,885	824	1,186	675	282	67	128	87	119	35	50	34
Manufacturing, Total	5,337	29.9	2,926	2,411	1,569	2,589	1,179	4,378	1,292	2,182	902	525	122	235	168	188	51	89	48
Food & Kindred Products	393	2.2	193	200	115	180	98	316	94	146	76	35	13	15	7	41	8	18	15
Apparel & Related Products	400	2.2	40	360	111	193	96	348	94	172	82	19	6	7	6	21	7	8	6
Lumber & Wood Products	174	1.0	126	48	60	72	42	134	46	56	30	16	5	3	8	23	6	13	4
Printing & Publishing	68	4	26	42	18	33	17	56	15	27	14	9	2	4	3	3	1	2	0
Refining	86	5	64	22	35	40	11	81	34	38	9	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	198	1.1	128	70	58	85	55	164	50	71	43	30	7	13	10	4	1	1	2
Primary Metal Products	237	1.3	170	67	95	110	32	198	84	89	25	30	7	18	7	8	4	4	0
Fabricated Metal Products	717	4.0	454	263	257	323	137	606	227	276	103	65	21	20	24	15	4	7	4
Machinery, except Electrical	160	9	99	61	55	72	33	146	52	67	27	11	2	3	6	2	1	1	0
Electrical Machinery	697	3.9	279	418	153	334	210	478	109	227	142	118	16	65	37	27	8	12	7
Transportation Equipment	565	3.2	393	172	166	277	122	489	149	250	90	67	16	23	28	6	0	4	2
All Other Manufacturing	1,642	9.2	954	688	446	870	326	1,360	336	763	261	120	26	64	30	38	11	19	8
Transportation & Public Utilities	947	5.3	726	221	283	478	186	811	248	415	148	110	30	50	30	24	5	12	7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,479	13.9	975	1,504	735	1,167	577	2,188	668	1,035	485	234	59	97	78	43	8	24	11
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	375	2.1	91	284	96	189	90	337	85	172	80	32	8	14	10	5	3	2	0
Services	3,417	19.1	1,203	2,214	1,038	1,720	659	2,722	805	1,360	557	450	153	228	69	220	61	129	30
State Government	211	1.2	77	134	57	103	51	165	42	86	37	32	12	11	9	14	3	8	5
All Other	1,426	8.0	742	684	863	520	243	1,080	525	361	174	205	84	83	38	157	52	74	31

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE1											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	17,845	100.0	10,083	7,762	5,542	8,409	3,894	14,866	4,649	7,068	3,159	1,897	544	855	498	782	224	392	166
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,978	11.1	987	991	534	1,039	405	1,694	451	889	354	168	41	97	30	91	26	49	16
Clerical	2,913	16.3	326	2,587	825	1,438	650	2,532	713	1,244	575	231	69	117	45	130	40	68	22
Sales	737	4.1	354	383	207	356	174	672	189	326	157	46	14	21	11	15	4	7	4
Service	1,592	8.9	436	1,156	465	797	330	1,154	350	579	225	328	101	148	79	91	13	60	18
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	221	1.2	152	69	66	101	54	175	49	84	42	25	10	9	6	20	7	8	5
Processing	517	2.9	297	220	149	238	130	411	120	186	105	53	19	23	11	49	9	26	14
Machine Trades	1,312	7.4	1,017	295	417	581	314	1,146	379	507	260	94	21	41	32	42	15	17	10
Bench Work	2,313	13.0	959	1,354	643	1,182	488	1,832	485	985	362	232	42	112	78	87	22	45	20
Structural Work	3,578	20.1	3,386	192	1,125	1,574	879	3,029	989	1,344	716	368	98	148	122	182	53	69	40
Miscellaneous	2,263	12.7	1,921	342	705	1,093	465	1,867	605	904	358	305	82	139	84	77	17	43	17
INA	421	2.4	248	173	406	10	5	354	339	10	5	47	47	0	0	18	18	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†										
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**17,845**	**100.0**	**5,542**	**8,409**	**3,894**	**14,866**	**4,649**	**7,058**	**3,159**	**1,897**	**544**	**855**	**498**	**782**	**224**	**392**	**166**
Under 22	1,744	9.8	651	804	289	1,474	558	711	205	166	70	92	26	53	23	15	15
22-24	2,151	12.1	666	1,035	450	1,711	549	825	337	304	66	151	87	90	30	43	17
25-34	5,908	33.1	1,799	2,837	1,272	4,843	1,473	2,354	1,016	681	206	302	173	263	73	139	51
35-44	3,464	19.5	960	1,716	808	2,959	834	1,456	669	313	65	149	99	168	42	96	30
45-54	2,393	13.4	649	1,160	584	2,009	541	995	473	211	54	88	69	131	27	69	35
55 and over	2,165	12.1	817	857	491	1,870	697	717	456	200	83	73	44	77	29	30	18
Male-Total	**10,083**	**56.5**	**3,303**	**4,609**	**2,171**	**8,292**	**2,714**	**3,857**	**1,721**	**1,149**	**331**	**497**	**321**	**429**	**142**	**188**	**99**
Under 22	1,088	6.1	405	530	153	900	340	436	124	141	49	72	20	29	14	8	7
22-24	1,297	7.3	416	625	256	1,014	337	503	174	197	42	90	65	47	16	20	11
25-34	3,515	19.7	1,141	1,635	739	2,880	927	1,361	592	410	127	180	103	144	46	65	33
35-44	1,802	10.1	535	837	430	1,508	451	707	350	172	37	78	57	92	28	45	19
45-54	1,238	6.9	338	570	330	1,017	265	491	261	115	27	42	46	72	20	33	19
55 and over	1,143	6.4	468	412	263	973	394	359	220	114	49	35	30	45	18	17	10
Female-Total	**7,762**	**43.5**	**2,239**	**3,800**	**1,723**	**6,574**	**1,935**	**3,201**	**1,438**	**748**	**213**	**358**	**177**	**353**	**82**	**204**	**67**
Under 22	656	3.7	246	304	106	574	215	275	84	47	21	20	6	24	9	7	8
22-24	854	4.8	250	410	194	697	212	322	163	107	24	61	22	43	14	23	6
25-34	2,393	13.4	658	1,202	533	1,963	546	993	424	271	79	122	70	119	27	74	18
35-44	1,662	9.4	425	879	378	1,451	383	749	319	141	28	71	42	76	14	51	11
45-54	1,155	6.5	311	590	254	992	276	504	212	96	27	46	23	59	7	36	16
55 and over	1,022	5.7	349	415	258	897	303	358	236	86	34	38	14	32	11	13	8

* Based on data for week of August 17-23, 1980.

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

CHART 11

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

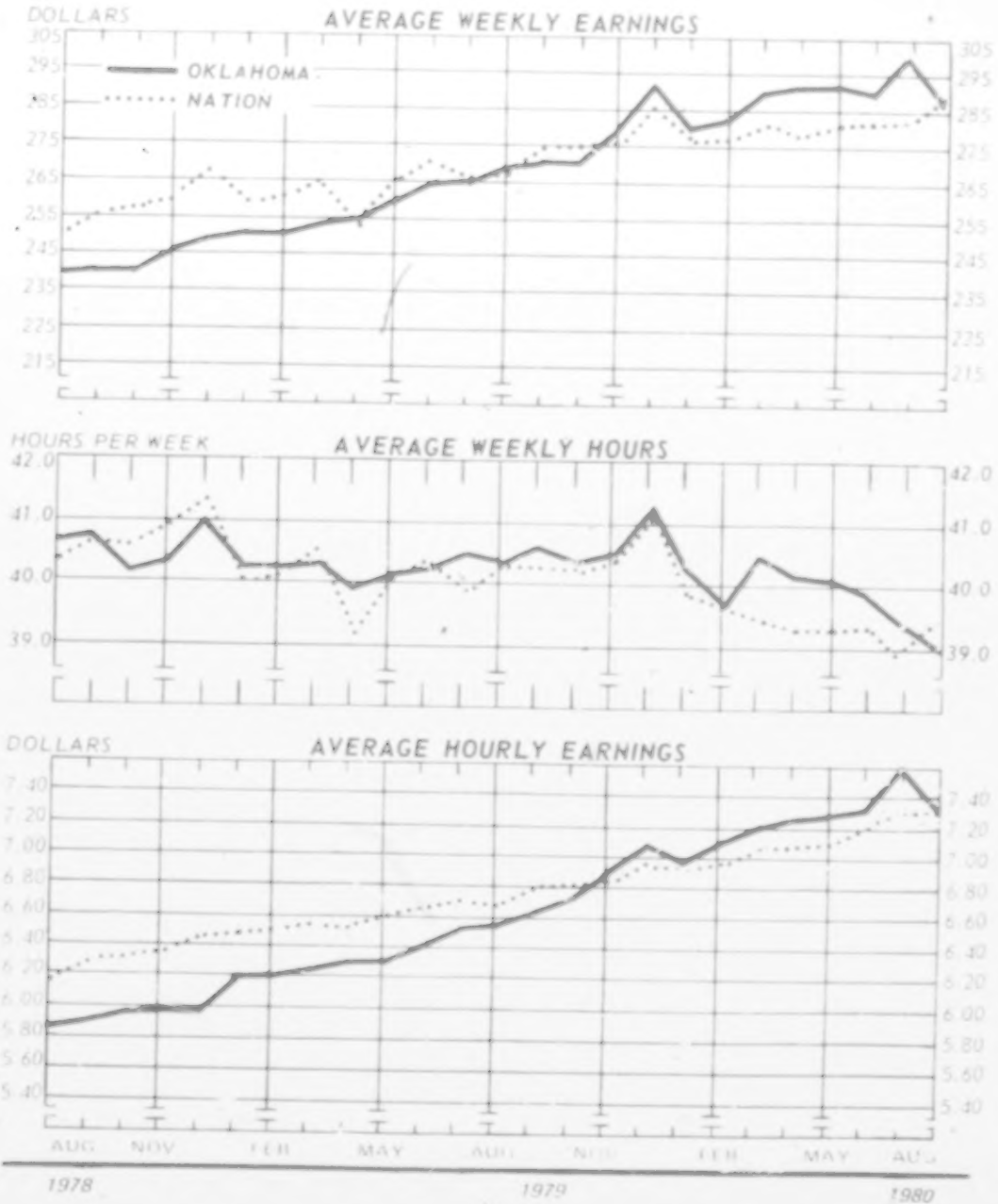


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,254,300**	**55,100**	**1,309,400**	**4.2**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	395,200	15,700	410,900	3.8
Tulsa SMSA**	299,600	12,300	311,900	3.9
Lawton SMSA***	28,925	1,650	30,575	5.4
Adair	6,260	680	6,940	9.8
Alfalfa	2,870	40	2,910	1.4
Atoka	3,440	220	3,660	6.0
Beaver	2,930	50	2,980	1.7
Beckham	8,490	170	8,660	2.0
Blaine	5,270	110	5,380	2.0
Bryan	11,850	690	12,540	5.5
Caddo	11,610	500	12,110	4.1
Canadian	25,525	1,475	27,000	5.5
Carter	17,125	650	17,775	3.7
Cherokee	12,880	810	13,690	5.9
Choctaw	4,690	430	5,120	8.4
Cimarron	1,540	110	1,650	6.7
Cleveland	55,525	1,725	57,250	3.0
Coal	1,650	180	1,830	9.8
Comanche	28,925	1,650	30,575	5.4
Cotton	2,540	80	2,620	3.1
Craig	6,720	210	6,930	3.0
Creek	26,300	1,275	27,575	4.6
Custer	11,710	440	12,150	3.6
Delaware	8,640	540	9,180	5.9
Dewey	2,710	60	2,770	2.2
Ellis	2,060	40	2,100	1.9
Garfield	26,400	675	27,075	2.5
Garvin	11,180	310	11,490	2.7
Grady	15,410	840	16,250	5.2
Grant	2,490	70	2,560	2.7
Greer	2,710	60	2,770	2.2
Harmon	1,750	60	1,810	3.3
Harper	2,060	100	2,160	4.6
Haskell	4,150	380	4,530	8.4
Hughes	5,610	350	5,960	5.9
Jackson	9,810	410	10,220	4.0
Jefferson	2,750	90	2,840	3.2
Johnston	2,980	160	3,140	5.1
Kay	21,075	675	21,750	3.1
Kingfisher	7,000	160	7,160	2.2
Kiowa	5,320	180	5,500	3.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1980

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,420	310	2,730	11.4
LeFlore	13,970	1,280	15,250	8.4
Lincoln	8,800	450	9,250	4.9
Logan	8,440	340	8,780	3.9
Love	2,310	80	2,390	3.3
McClain	10,310	340	10,650	3.2
McCurtain	13,300	1,030	14,330	7.2
McIntosh	5,380	350	5,730	6.1
Major	3,580	80	3,660	2.2
Marshall	3,650	180	3,830	4.7
Mayes	14,060	780	14,840	5.3
Murray	5,080	180	5,260	3.4
Muskogee	25,050	1,725	26,775	6.4
Noble	4,410	140	4,550	3.1
Nowata	4,030	200	4,230	4.7
Okfuskee	4,310	160	4,470	3.6
Oklahoma	277,525	11,000	288,525	3.8
Okmulgee	11,700	750	12,450	6.0
Osage	16,680	420	17,100	2.5
Ottawa	11,250	1,000	12,250	8.2
Pawnee	5,090	200	5,290	3.8
Payne	24,725	1,075	25,800	4.2
Pittsburg	11,050	1,100	12,150	9.1
Pontotoc	12,700	440	13,140	3.3
Pottawatomie	26,325	1,150	27,475	4.2
Pushmataha	2,630	230	2,860	8.0
Roger Mills	2,410	60	2,470	2.4
Rogers	17,970	980	18,950	5.2
Seminole	10,790	530	11,320	4.7
Sequoyah	10,570	1,050	11,620	9.0
Stephens	18,660	440	19,100	2.3
Texas	8,070	190	8,260	2.3
Tillman	4,590	210	4,800	4.4
Tulsa	209,925	8,225	218,150	3.8
Wagoner	14,630	600	15,230	3.9
Washington	22,120	590	22,710	2.6
Washita	6,360	240	6,600	3.6
Woods	4,940	80	5,020	1.6
Woodward	12,500	280	12,780	2.2

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1979					
Aug	104,363	98,226	3,795	94,431	6,137
Sep	103,373	97,576	3,545	94,030	5,798
Oct	103,939	98,158	3,467	94,691	5,781
Nov	103,719	97,943	3,257	94,686	5,776
Dec	103,884	98,047	2,995	95,052	5,836
1980					
Jan	103,188	96,145	2,782	93,363	7,043
Feb	103,257	96,264	2,836	93,428	6,993
Mar	103,351	96,546	2,962	93,584	6,805
Apr	103,412	96,566	3,081	93,485	6,846
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)

1979	
Aug	90,093
Sep	90,629
Oct	91,062
Nov	91,288
Dec	91,394
1980	
Jan	89,630
Feb	89,781
Mar	90,316
Apr	90,761
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,815
Aug	90,009

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures have been revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1979	
Aug	1,946.5
Sep	1,960.1
Oct	1,981.2
Nov	2,005.5
Dec	2,028.3
1980	
Jan	2,046.5
Feb	2,055.7
Mar	2,070.0
Apr*	2,072.0
May*	2,079.0
Jun*	2,090.4
Jul*	2,121.5
Aug	2,137.9

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1,063.4
1972	1,171.1
1973	1,306.6
1974	1,412.9
1975	1,528.8
1976	1,702.2
1977	1,899.5
1978	2,127.6
1979	2,368.8
2nd Quarter 1979	2,329.8
3rd Quarter 1979	2,396.5
4th Quarter 1979	2,456.9
1st Quarter 1980	2,520.8
2nd Quarter 1980*	2,521.3

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put In Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1979	
Jul	21,449
Aug	22,322
Sep	22,153
Oct	22,516
Nov	20,935
Dec	18,923
1980	
Jan	16,709
Feb	15,842
Mar	17,003
Apr	17,980
May*	19,005
Jun*	19,852
Jul	19,974

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1979*	
Aug	152.1
Sep	152.7
Oct	152.7
Nov	152.3
Dec	152.5
1980*	
Jan	152.7
Feb	152.6
Mar	152.1
Apr	148.3
May	144.0
Jun	141.4
Jul	139.8
Aug	140.5

*Series revised.

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers
1979			
Aug	221.5	Aug	221.1
Sep	223.7	Sep	223.4
Oct	225.6	Oct	225.4
Nov	227.6	Nov	227.5
Dec	230.0	Dec	229.9
1980			
Jan	233.3	Jan	233.2
Feb	236.5	Feb	236.4
Mar	239.9	Mar	239.8
Apr	242.6	Apr	242.5
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1977 - 1980

MONTH	1977				1978				1979				1980				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.5	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	5.8	3.9	6.8	3.7	6.2	3.5	Jan
Feb	8.5	5.7	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.8	3.5	6.0	3.2	Feb
Mar	7.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	6.2	3.3	Mar
Apr	6.9	5.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	Apr
May	6.4	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.3	7.0	4.1	7.8	4.3	May
Jun	7.5	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	7.7	4.1	Jun
Jul	7.0	4.9	6.9	4.6	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	4.4	7.8	4.1	Jul
Aug	6.8	4.8	7.0	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	7.5	4.2	7.6	4.0	Aug
Sep	6.6	4.6	6.8	4.8	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.3					Sep
Oct	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.3					Oct
Nov	6.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.8	3.4					Nov
Dec	6.0	4.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.9	3.7					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.0	5.0	--	--	6.0	3.9	--	--	5.8	3.4	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics — August 1980
- Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings — 1978-1984
- Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1978, Oklahoma — October 1979
Directory of Labor Market Publications — May 1980
43nd Annual Report to the Governor, 1979 — February 1 1980
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1979 — May 1980
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —
- Volume I — 1952-1963
- Volume II — 1964-1967
- Volume III — 1968-1969
- Volume IV — 1970-1973
- Volume V — 1973-1976

Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics, Revised Data Through 1979
- Volume I — August 1980
- Volume II — April 1980

Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas*

Ada	Kay County	Oklahoma City+
Altus-Frederick	Lawton+	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Ardmore	McAlester	Payne and Noble Counties
Anadarko-Chickasha	Muskogee	Shawnee
Enid	Midwest-Central Oklahoma*	Tulsa+
	Northeastern Oklahoma**	

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
- Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
- Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
- Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
- Bulletin 8: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Statewide — July 1978
- Bulletin 10: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Tulsa SMSA — October 1978
- Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
- Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980

Oklahoma Population Estimates, July 1, 1979 — released June 1980
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1979
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

MONTHLY RELEASES

Oklahoma Economic Indicators
Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas*

Ardmore	McAlester	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Enid	Miami	Stillwater
Kay County	Muskogee	Shawnee
Lawton+	Oklahoma City+	Tulsa+

+ Standard Metropolitan Area
** Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
***Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*